WASHINGTON, March 4 .- With wonderful patience the expectant spectators waited for the procession to-day while the inauguration ceremonies were in progress The rain had abated somewhat and taken the form of a fine, driving mist. Despite all of the untoward surroundings the crowd preserved its good humor. Finally the head of the great procession turned into Pennsylvania avenue on its march to

all of the untoward surroundings the crowd preserved its good humor. Finally the head of the great procession turned into l'empivania avenue on its march to the white house and interest ceased in all else. Forty-gifty years ago Wm. Heary Harrison on his white horse headed a procession of 1,000 patroits on the same route of the procession of 1,000 patroits on the same route of the procession of 1,000 patroits on the same route of the procession of 1,000 patroits on the same route of the procession of 1,000 patroits on the same route of 1,000 probably 60,000 men were in line, coming from sections of the country which in 18th were trackiess areas of uninhabited territory. The elements warred upon the capitol forming a hazy, yet stately background, the sight was an inspiring of the procession of 1,000 patroits of 1

In the Ball Room.

WASHINGTON, March 4.- The great court of the pension building is to-night ablaze with light and color and to the seductive music of great orchestras, thousands glide through the movements of the dance or stroll in the corridors and promenades admiring or contributing to the marvelous beauty of the scene. The court of the new pension building is undoubtedly the largest and grandest interior of its kind on the continent and in symmetrical beauty has few superiors in the world. The area of tessalated tile floor is about 37,000 square feet. salated tile floor is about 37,000 square feet. Four years ago when the first inauguration ball was held here, the then unfinished condition of the building rendered highly effective decoration exceedingly difficult and in some respects quite impossible; but to-night the perfection of decorative art seems to have been attained. The most conspicuous feature of the interior is a two story Japanese pagoda about twenty by thirty feet in size, in the center of the court, built over and around a fountain. The lower part of the pagoda is a picturesque grotto of rocks, ferns and bowers. On its second floor are stationed 100 performers, composing the orchestra of the Philadelphia militia, who play dance music. Above them on the third floor the famous Marine band discourses music for the promenade.

militia, who play dance music. Above them on the third floor the famous Marine band discourses music for the promenade. The whole structure is gay with streamers and festoons and colored lights. Tall, graceful palms and flowering tropical plants and masses of smilax adorn the floors and roofs. This unique music stand is indeed a thing of beauty.

On the west front of the first gallery hangs a large oil portrait of President Harrison, and on the east front one of Vice-President Morton, each richly framed in blue, purple and old gold silk plush. The portraits with their frames are fourteen by afteen feet in size and are tastefully draped. Extending around the entire circuit of the court under three galleries and ever the head of the promenaders are thick laurels and garlands festooned in graceful lines. Similar garlands are looped and twined above the rich capitals of the bronzed lonic pillars, forming with the arches a succession of eclipses. Directly over the west entrance to the building and high above the parapet of the first gallery in glittering colored gas jets is traced the word "Constitution;" and higher still shines a single five-pointed star, its crystal setting reflecting the rays from a hundred points of light. The faces of the three galleries are almost completely covered by rich draperies. On the front of the lower gallery and just above the capitols of the pillars, are hung broad shields upon which are artistically pointed

PARADE AND BALL

In rich colors the coats-of-arms of all the states of the union. Alternating with these are miniature suits of steel and gilt Roman armor. In a general way this scheme is carried out in the decoration of the fronts of the second and third galler-les. On the front of the second and third galler-les. On the front of the second gallery, however, the suits of armor are full-sized and of burnished silver plate, and on the shields are represented the arms of all the nations of the globe, each trimmed with the flag of the nation represented. The richest and most striking features of the decorations are long lines of slik and sating gold embroidered banners. These are six feet in length and are pendant from silver ornamented staffs attached at an acute angle to the pillars supporting the first and second galleries. These are trimmed with deep gold fringe and studded with jewels. Upon each of them is embroidored in gold the coat of arms of the leading nations of the globe, the American colors alternating with those are miniature suits of steel and gilt Roman armor. In a general way this scheme is carried out in the decoration of the front of the second gallery, however, the suits of armor are full-sized and of burnished silver plate, and on the shields are represented the arms of all the states of the union. Alternating with these are miniature suits of steel and gilt Roman armor. In a general way this scheme is carried out in the decoration of the second gallery. In the flag of the front of the second gallery. These are trimmed with decorations of the globe, the American colors alternating with those are miniature suits of steel and gilt Roman armor. In a general way this scheme is carried out in the decoration of the globe, the American colors alternating with those are six feet in length and are pendant from silver ornamented staffs attached at an acute angle to the pillars alternation of the globe, the American colors alternation of the globe, the American colors alternation of the globe, the Americ

mense Corinthian columns are in perfect harmony with their towering proportions, stretching across the east end of the court is a great high terraced conservatory, a scene of striking floral beauty.

Other striking features of the interior scene are eight large panels upon which are represented in floral pictures the executive departments of the government. They are eight by ten feet in dimensions are suspended at even distances from the front of the lower gallery. The state department is represented by an open book upon which are lettered in immortelles the words: "Department of State." The emblem of the war department is a

and Henry A Williard, and were conducted to the apartments reserved for them. The ladies in the presidential party were Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Russell B. Harrison and Mrs. McKee. With Vice-President Morton were Mrs. Morton and his sister in law, Mrs. Hobson. The vice-president caught up with the first part of the procession and a few minutes later the whole party came out again and were escorted by one of the stairways to the first balcony and thence to their rooms.

A Private Citizen.

WASHINGTON, March 4 -The ex-president's part in to-day's ceremonies closed when the party returned to the white house from the capitol. There he was joined by Col. Lamont, and the two entered Secretary Fairchild's carriage and were Secretary Fairchild's carriage and were driven directly to the latter's residence, on New Hampshire avenue. Mr. Cleveland had a very busy morning. He remained hard at work until 3 o'clock and was up and at work again at 8. The members of the cabinet were with him most of the time. A vast amount of business was accomplished. A large number of bills were approved, the most important being the act amending the interstate commerce bill, the sundry civil, the Indian, the deficiency, the postoffice, the army and the agricultural appropriation bills.

It Was Corbett.

BUTTE, March 4 .- [Special to the Inde pendent |-The coroner's jury met this afternoon and again considered the case of B. Handley, who was killed in the Katle Morris mine last Thursday. Proof was adduced sufficient to establish that the de-ceased was D. J. Corbett, of Hailey, Idaho, canased was D. S. Coroctic. In Harry, Itamo, and that he has a wife and daughter at Camas. The jury decided that Harley and Corbett were one and the same person. The reason for changing his name here is not known. He leaves an estate of about \$5,000, all in cash.

The Cabinet to Be Confirmed. WASHINGTON, March 4 .- The understanding is that President Harrison will send in the names of the members of his cabinet to the senate to-morrow and they will be confirmed at once. As to the length of the session there is a diversity of

The New Senators.

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- The new senators sworn in to-day were Barbour, of Virginia, Higgins, of Delaware, McMillan, of Michigan, and Marston, of New Hamp-shire.

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- The first as sistant postmaster general has tendered his resignation, to take effect upon the appointment of his successor.

Concluded from First Page.

omination, and for a time the contest was nomination, and for a time the contest was between him and Gen. Grant, but in the end the Blaine and Sherman delegates united on Gen. Garfield, who was nominated on the thirty-sixth ballot, after a strug gle which lasted six days. Upon Garfield's election Mr. Blaine became secretary of sta'e, in which office he made some efforts to place the United States in the position of arbiter between other governments on this continent, but his retirement after the death of Gen. Garfield caused the abandonment of that policy hefore anything had been acof Gen. Garneld caused the abandonment of that policy before anything had been accomplished. After the retirement from office Mr. Blaine set to work on a book, "Twenty Years in Congress," the first volume of which was published in April, 1884. In July of that year he was nominated for the presidency by the convention which assembled at Chicago, receiving on the first ballot 334½ votes against 278 for President Arthur, 93 for Senator Edmunds and 65½ for Gen. Logan, who was afterwards nominated for vice president. On the fourth ballot Mr. Blaine received 54 out of a total of 813 votes. The canvas was a spirited one and the result of the election turned upon New York, which was carried by Mr. Cleveland by the narrow majority of 1,047. As the election of 1888 was approaching Mr. Blaine announced in a letter dated at Paris that he would not accept a nomination for the presidency, but in spite of that there was a strong disposition on the part of the convention to nominate him.

In religion Mr. Blaine is a Presbyterian. His father was of the same faith, but his mother was a Catholic, and was related to the Ewings of Ohio. of that policy before anything had been ac complished. After the retirement from of

Secretary of the Treasury. William Windom was born in Ohio. His parents were Quakers. He went to Wi-



nona in 1855, hav ing been admitted to the bar at Mount Vernon two years before. Mr. Windom practised law there until 1859, when he was elect ed to congress, being re-elected for four succeeding terms, until 1869. He left the senate

WILLIAM WINDOM. to enter President Garfield's cabinet as secretary of the treasury in 1881 and resigned after Gen. Arthur's succession. In the memorable year 1883 Mr. Windom was again a candidate for the senate and was apparently the choice of the republicans of the state. In the republican caucus he received eighty-three votes out of the eighty-four necessary to a choice. Mark H. Dunnell, congressman from the First Minnesota district, fought him openly and secretly, and the contest was a bitter one, Mr. Windom almost getting there on several ballots. Finally, when the deadlock had continued several days, Dwight M. Sabin was elected senator. After this Mr. Windom sold his residence in Winona, and has since made his home in New York, although always returning to Minnesota to vote at the general elections. Mr. Windom is popularly supposed to be very wealthy, but those in a position to know say that a quarter of a million would be a liberal estimate of his possessions. treasury in 1881 and resigned after Gen. Arthur's succession. In the

Secretary of War.

Redfield Proctor ex-governor of Vermont, has been a leading figure in the republican party of that state for a number of years,



and headed the del egation from that state in the nationalconvention which nominated Gen. Harrison for the presidency. The delegation was for Harrison from first to last, and had much to do in determining the action of the convention.

REDFIELD HROCTOR. Mr. Proctor's gubernatorial term was from 1878 to He is a resident of the town of Proctor, situated a few miles from Rutland, and which was named in his honor. He owns and operates voluable marble quarries, besides a large farm in which he takes a great deal of pride. Mr. Proctor is a pyblic spirited and liberal man, about 50 years of age.

O., in 1830 His father, John Noble, was a colonel in the United States army in the war of 1812 In the



spring of 1832 Col. Noble removed to Columbus, O., and there kept the National Hotel on what is now the site of the Nell House. In 1840 Col. Noble removed to Cincinnati, and the firm of Noble & Duble kept the Den

JOHN W. NOBLE. nison and Pearl Street House until 1851. John W. Noble was sent to college at Oxford, O., and there formed the acquaintance of Gen. Harrison, who was a student at the same time. From Oxford John W. Noble was sent to Yale, where he graduated high in his class. He afterwards studied law with Henry Stansbury and practiced law for two years. St. Louis became his home in 1856. He opened a law office with Hugh Boyle Ewing, the firm being Noble & Ewing. The following year he removed to Keokuk, where he practiced until the war broke out. He enlisted in the Third Iowa Cavalry, and was advanced, step by step, to the rank of major. He then went on staff duty under Gen. Samuel R. Curtis. He was sent back from the field to staff duty at St. Louis, but in a short time was returned, at his own request, to his regiment in the field. He remained in active duty until the close of the war.

One of the notable incidents in his army career was his gallant and conspicuous part in the night assault of the works covering Columbus, Ga.

After the war Gen. Noble opened a law Noble was sent to college at Ox-

ering Columbus, Ga.

After the war Gen. Noble opened a law office in St. Louis, where he was appointed United States district attorney by his old partner, Mr. Stanbury, who was attorney general under President Lincoln.

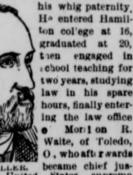
Secretary of War.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy is about 50 years years old. He was born in Oswego, N. Y., and secured his education in the common schools of his native town. After leaving the Oswego Academy he entered the law office of Nathaniel W. F. Davis and commenced the study of law. In 1851 commenced the study of law. In 1851 commenced the bar of the supreme court and opened an office in Oswego. In 1853 he was elected district attorney of the trioga county. Two years later was re-

elected, defeating Gilbert C. Walker, afterwards governor of Virginia. He was elected to the assembly in 1861, and a year later he recruited the 109th and 137th regiments and received his commission of col-onel of the former regiment from Gov. Morton. His regiment was active in Burn-Morton. His regiment was active in Burnside's corps of Grant's army and in the battles of the Wilderness. He led his command through the three days' fight at Spettsylvania, when, being completely broken down, he had to leave the command to his junior officer. He subsequently took the command of the 127th United States colo ed troops, and later on was ordered to take charge of the military post at Elmira, with its 10,000 rebel prisoners. After the war Gen. Tracy settled in New York and resumed the practice of law with the firm of Benedict, Burr & Benedict. In 1886 Gen. Tracy was nominated for justice of the supreme court, but was deteated by Charles F. Brown. He also ran for district attorney two years ago but was deteated by Issues W. Eddgeway. also ran for di-trict attorney two years ago but was defeated by James W. Ridgeway. During the Beecher-Tiiton trial he was one of the leading counsel for Mr. Beecher.

Attorney-General.

William H. H. Miller was born in Augusta, Oneida county, New York, fortyeight years ago, and his name indicates his whig paternity



Waite, of Toledo, O, who aft rwards w, h. H. MILLER. became chief justice of the United States supreme court. Marrying Miss Gertrude A. Bruce at his old home in Oneida county, New York, he removed to Fort Wayne, Ind., where he entered upon the practice of the law. After Mr. Miller had been eight years at Fort Wayne he formed a law partnership with Gen. Harrison and removed to Indianapolis. The business relations of the two men have been of the most pleasant character, the one appearing to moved to Indianapolis. The business relations of the two men have been of the most pleasant character, the one appearing to complement the other, Gen. Harrison having a talent for examining witnesses or areung legal questions, while the strength of Mr. Miller lay in his ability to search out analogies and prepare cases for trial. As a speaker Harrison is the more forcible, but as an inquirer, a searcher after law, Miller is the more tenacious. In another point the two were decided opposites. Harrison is cold and distant, except to friends who have known him intimately for years; Miller is affable, always companionable, and attracts rather than repulses. While Harrison was thus depended upon to present the case to the court, Miller was the reliance of the firm in their preparation, and nearly all the consultations held in the office were held with him, the clients liking him better on account of his sociable nature. There can be no doubt that Harrison chose Miller on account of the cordial and confidential relations that have so long existed between them, and there is as little doubt but he will be relied upon during the presidential term as the most disinterested and trustworthy of all who compose the advisory family.

Mr. Miller has two sons and a daughter.

advisory family.

Mr. Miller has two sons and a daughter, the latter the youngest of the family. The eidest son is 22 years of age and the second, about 20, is a junior at Hamilton college.

Secretary of Agriculture. Jeremiah M Rusk was born in Morgan



quire a fair elementary education in the . district schools. In 1853 he removed to Vernon county, Wisconsin. and engaged in a partner in a stage line running between Viroqua and Sparta. He enlisted early in the civil

J. M. RUSK. war in the 25th regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry and was commissioned major of the regiment, afterwards being promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy, and served with Gen. Sherman from the siege of Vicksburg to the close of the war. Secretary of the Interior.

John W. Noble was born at Lancaster, D., in 1830 His father, John Noble, was a colonel in the United States army in the war of 1812 In the congress, serving three terms, and as chair. he held until 1870, when he was elected to congress, serving three terms, and as chairman of the house committee on pensions did excellent work in readjusting the pension rates. President Garfield offered him first the appointment as minister to Uruguay and Paraguay and subsequently the position of superintendent of the bureau of engraving and printing, but Gen. Rusk declined both. In 1882 he was elected governor of Wisconsin and twice reelected. He, was defeated for a fourth term nomination last fall by W. D. Hoard. He acted with vigor and promptness during the labor troubles in Milwaukee in 1886.

> Postmaster General. John Wanamaker was born July 11,

1837, his father being of German parentage and his mother a descendant of the Huguenots. At the age of 23, he had

saved \$100 from his

earnings as clerk

in a clothing store.

This money he in-

vested in real es

tate, and the deal

soon netted him

\$2,000, with which

he began business



from that small be-JOHN WANAMAKER. ginning has grown probably the largest retail clothing business in the United States, the main store being in Philadelphia, with branches in all the leading cities west of the Allegheny mountains, while [Mr. Wanamaker is himself several times a millionaire, his real property alone being valued at \$3,000,000. For the last twenty-five years he has been actively connected with religious and organized charity works, and is a liberal contributor to worthy causes. His Philadelphia store gives employment to 700 persons, many of them young women, and for these latter he has established the Hotel Walton, where, at small cost, they are furnished with home comforts. Mr. Wanamaker is the superintendent of the Bethany Mission Sunday school, of which he was the also projector; the school has 2,300 names upon its rolls, and has as an adjunct Bethany college, where useful arts and accomplishments are taught to young persons. His family consists of his wife and three children, two sons and one daughter. His younger son, Thomas B., was recently probably the largest retail clothing busi-

married to Miss Minnie Welch, a grand-daughter of the late Hon. John Welch, one of Philadelphia's most respected and public-spirited citizens, once minister to the court of St. James. Both Thomas and the other son, Rodman. are connected with their father's business. Mr. Wanamaker is the owner of Munkaesy's famous painting, "Christ Before Pilate," which was bought for the highest price ever paid by a citizen of the United States for a work of art.

WILL BUILD TO HELENA.

The Union Pacific Determined to Extend BUTTE, March 4 .- [Special to the Inde-

pendent.]-News has reached here to the

effect that a Northern Pacific party has driven off the Union Pacific grading party at work in Jefferson canyon. Your correspondent this afternoon interviewed Hon. Sam Word, the Union Pacific attorney, who said: "We put a grading party in Jefferson canyon thirty days ago, and they have been at work ever since. I have been informed that there has been some trouble between them and Northern Pacific men, but do not know just what the difficulty is. The Union Pacific is going to build to Helena on the old line surveyed through the Jefferson from a point near Dillon, and it is going to build there mighty quick. You will be astonished to find out how quick the trains will be running over the line. If the Northern Pacific wants a fight it can have it. We will carry the war into Africa. The Union Pacific is in splendid condition and earned more money last year than it ever did before. We are going to build to Helena at once and then the chances are that we will build from Garrison to a connection with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., down below Missoula. The contractors are here in the city now to build the line from the mouth of Silver Bow canyon to Anaconda, by way of Gregson's. The Union Pacific will spend a lot of money in this country within the coming year.'

When asked if this would not break the Montana Union pooling agreement, he said "I think it will. The Union Pacific does not care for that agreement, because the Northern Pacific has never lived up to it. The Northern Pacific has never put up the money for the improvements required by that agreement and I think it will fall to the ground at once."

The Spokane & Northern. SPOKANE FALLS, March 4 .- [Special to the Independent ]—E. J. Roberts, formerly with the Canadian Pacific and Manitoba, was to-day appointed chief engineer of the Spokane & Northern, to be built from here to a connection with the Canadian Pacific. Contracts for grading and timber work were awarded to Spokane parties.

DEAD IN HIS CABIN.

Chambers, an Old Timer and Hermit, Dies Suddenly.

BUTTE, March 4 .- [Special to the Independent.]-The body of George Chambers was found in his house, near the Gagnon mine, to-day at noon. Chambers was an old timer in Montana, and was well known all over the territory. He has been living in Butte for the past three years, and his acquaintances supposed him to be very poor. Chambers was lying on his bed when discovered, and undoubtedly died from natural causes. The coroner made a thorough investigation of his property, and found upwards of \$800 on his person and checks and certificates showing him to have been in possession of about \$600. Chambers was one of the first men to make a placer discovery in the old Silver Bow district. At one time he was considered worth more than \$100,000 and was involved in a litigation in regard to an accounting of his property for taxes, which was carried to the supreme court of the United States It was supposed that he lost heavily by this and that unfortunate speculations had taken all his money. In Butte he lived the life of a hermit, and was seldom seen by

his friends. He was about 50 years of age. EL PASO, Tex., March 4-At Ysieta. Tex., a town twelve miles south of here, this morning, Assistant-Postmaster J. L. Krouse was assaulted by W. H. Harris, a nephew of Senator Harris, of Tennessee Harris has been sending for his mail habitually after office hours, and in a polite atually after office hours, and in a polite attempt to correct such irregularities Krouse
incurred his anger. This morning while
Krouse was opening a mail box Harris
came up behind and dealt him two severe
blows on the head with a pistol. The
third blow Krouse, though stunned, warded off, and the pistol fell in the street.
Then followed a rough-and-tumble between the two. Harris was worsted. The
people of Ysleta are very indignant at
Harris, while Krouse, whose wounds are
serious, has the sympathy of all.

BILLINGS, March 4.—[Special to the Independent.]—Patrick Graham, who fell

from the Rocky Fork railroad bridge across the Yellowstone last week, died yes terday from his injuries. He sustained a fracture of the skull near the back the head, besides internal injuries of a serious nature which no human skill could

alleviate. An alarm of fire called out the fire de partment last evening caused by the burning of an unoccupied shack in the west end of the town. The property being beyond the reach of the water mains the firemen were unable to make use of the apparatus for himself, and and the building was completely destroyed. Loss about \$500; no insurance.

James C. Flood's Will.

REDWOOD CITY, Cal., March 4.-The will of James C. Flood was filed in the county clerk's office this morning. estate is valued at \$4,200,000. One-half is bequeathed to his wife and the other half to his daughters, Cora, Jane and his son, James L., share and share alike. Before his death the deceased deeded large blocks of property to his family.

Wilson Still Holds On.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 4.—Na-than Geff, republican, and President R. S. Carr, of the state senate, union labor, both took the oath of office as governors at noon, and made a formal demand upon Gov- Wilson to vacate. Fhat gentleman refused and referred the aspirants to the courts pending the contest between Goff and Fleming.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

## WAS IT MURDER?

The Body of a Woman Living Near Bozeman Found Most Horribly Mutilated.

The Neck Encircled With a Cut and the Body Gashed in a Terrible Manner.

The Opinion Expressed that the Victim was Murdered-Suspicion Directed Against Her Son.

BOZEMAN, March 4 .- [Special to the Independent. |-A woman known here as Mrs. Bentz was found in her bed yesterday morning with her throat cut from ear to ear, and her body hacked with a razor in a most horrible manner. She lived on a ranch ten miles from Bozeman, and at the time the deed was committed was alone, her husband and two younger children living with her having remained in town during Saturday night. When they returned to the ranch one of the children discovered its mother weltering in her blood with a razor grasped in her hand. The deceased ost her first husband, who was a brother of Mrs. Spieth, of this city, one year ago. and was again married about six months ago to a German named Walters, some years her junior, with whom it is presumed she has lived happily. The deceased was the mother of the young man accidentally shot and killed while out hunting in January, and has for a number of years been employed as nurse in this city. The coroner's jury returned to Bozeman last night bringing in the body, which is a most revolting sight. The woman's neck was almost entirely encircled with deep, short gashes, while her body bears one deep, long cut from breast to abdomen.

Sensational developments have been made in the case to-day and the jury has adjourned until to-morrow to obtain witnesses from the country. Witnesses say that blood was on the doors and clothing in the lower rooms, indicating that the woman was murdered and taken upstairs. Physicians say that several cuts were made on the body after death. Her husband and oldest son have both been arrested and are in fail. It is almost sure that the woman was murdered in a most horrible manner, the murderer at first determining to cut up the body. Public sentiment is about equally divided as to which of the prisoners is guilty. The husband was in good spirits while in the city soon after or about the time the deed was done, and ended the day by getting intoxicated. The son was in town Saturday morning and after failing to get money from his steptather returned to the ranch, near his mother's, where he works. It is also currently reported that he knew that his mother had \$200 in the house. The inquest to-morrow, it is thought, will unravel the mystery. In the meanwhile the body has been photographed and a search is being made on the ranch for bloody clothes or other means of establishing the identity of the one who committeed the deed.

Minneapolis & St. Louis RAILWAY ALDEDU LEY DULLE ALDERT LEA KUUTE.

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM AUL AND MINNBAPOLIS

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WITHOUT CHANGE, CONNECTING WITH THE FAST TRAINS OF ALL LINES FOR THE

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The DIRECT and ONLY LINE running THROUGH CARS between MINNEAPOLIS and DES MOINES, IOWA VIA ALBERT LEA AND FORT DODGE.

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TWO TRAINS DAILY to KANSAS CITY.
LEAVEN WORTH and KANSAS CITY.
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Close connections made in Union Depot with all trains of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & wanitobs; Northern Pacific; St. Paul & Duiuth Rai.ways, from and to all points NGRTH and NORTHWEST

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A ST. LOUIS RAILWAY as composed of COMFORTABLE DAY C ACHES,
MAGNIFICENT PULL MAN SLEEPING CARS,
HORTON RECLINING CHAIR CARS, and our
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150 LBs. OF BAGGAGE CHECKED FREE. Fare always as low as the lowest! For Time Tables, Through Tickets, etc., call upon the nearest Ticket Agent or write to S. F. BOYD.

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One hundred and sixty acres of land, 80 acres in hay and 80 acres farming, situated four miles east of Townsend, Meagher county, Montans, on the Northern Pacific railroad, all fenced. A spring that never freezes, affording plenty of water for stock; (water right established 1868), good dwelling house, fine barn, granaries and other buildings; hay land well set with timothy, 60 acres ploughed ready for seeding, plenty of wood for fuel. We will also sell about 60 head of cattle, well graded, and 30 head of horses, good stock crossed with Clyde and Norman. Will sell all together or separate. Address,

JANSM'H,
H.V. S.:ITH,
January 8, 1888.

Townsend, Mont.